

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1838.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the favorable cir-
cumstances in the condition of the coun-
try, under which you reassemble for the
performance of your official duties. Though
the anticipations of an abundant harvest
have not been every where realized, yet,
on the whole, the labors of the husbandman,
are rewarded with a bountiful return; in-
dustry prospers in its various channels
of business and enterprise; general health
again prevails through our vast diversity
of climate; nothing threatens from abroad,
the continuance of external peace, nor has
any thing at home impaired the strength
of those fraternal and domestic ties which
constitutes the only guaranty to the success
and permanency of our happy Union, and
which, formed in the hour of peril, have
hitherto been honorably sustained through
every vicissitude in our national affairs—
These blessings, which evince the care
and beneficence of Providence, call for
our devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful
for other bounties bestowed by the
same munificent hand, and more exclusively
our own. The present year closes the first half
century of our federal institutions; and our system, differing from all others in the
acknowledged, practised, and unlimited
operation which it has for so long a period
given to the sovereignty of the people—
has now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our fore-
fathers as the time-worn and bond of that
system, thus tried, has become a settled
form of government, not only preserving
and protecting the great principles upon
which it was founded, but wonderfully pro-
moting individual happiness and private
interests. Though subject to change and
entire revocation, whenever deemed inade-
quate to all these purposes, yet such is
the wisdom of its construction, and so stable
has been the public sentiment that it remains
unaltered, except in matters of detail, comparatively unimportant. It has
proved amply sufficient for the various
emergencies incident to our condition as a
nation. A formidable foreign war; agita-
ting collisions between domestic and, in
some respects, rival sovereignties; tem-
tations to intestine commotions of neigh-
boring countries; the dangerous influences
that arise in periods of excessive prosper-
ity; and the anti-republican tendencies of
associated wealth—these, with other tri-
als not less formidable, have all been en-
countered, and thus far successfully resis-
ted.

It was reserved for the American Union
to test the advantages of a government
entirely dependent on the continual exer-
cise of the popular will; and our ex-
perience has shewn that it is as beneficial in
practice as it is just in theory. Each suc-
cessive change made in our local institu-
tions has contributed to extend the right of
suffrage, has increased the direct influence
of the mass of the community, given greater
freedom to individual exertion, and re-
stricted, more and more, the powers of gov-
ernment; yet the influence, prudence and
patriotism of the people have kept pace
with the augmented responsibility. In no
country has education been so widely dif-
fused. Domestic peace has nowhere so
largely reigned. The close bonds of so-
cial intercourse have in no instance pre-
vailed with such harmony over a space so
vast. All forms of religion have united,
for the first time, to diffuse charity and
piety, because, for the first time in the his-
tory of nations, all have been totally un-
trammeled, and absolutely free. The
deepest recesses of the wilderness have
been penetrated; yet, instead of the rude-
ness in the social condition consequent
upon such adventures elsewhere, numer-
ous communities have sprung up, already
unrivalled in prosperity, general intelli-
gence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom
of their political institutions. Internal im-
provement, the fruit of individual enter-
prise, fostered by the protection of the
States, has added new links to the confede-
ration, and fresh rewards to provident in-
dustry. Doubtful questions of domestic
policy have been quietly settled by mutual
 forbearance, and agriculture commerce,
and manufactures, minister to each other,
as their duty to themselves, would lead

them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to
restrain their citizens from all violations
of the laws which have been passed for
its enforcement. But this Government rec-
ognizes a still higher obligation to repress
all attempts on the part of its own citizens
to disturb the peace of a country where
order prevails, or has been re-established.

Depredations by our citizens upon nations at
peace with the United States, or combinations
for committing them, have at all times been
regarded by the American Government
and people with the greatest abhorrence.

Military incursions by our citizens into
countries so situated, and the commission
of acts of violence on the members thereof,
in order to effect a change in its Government, or under any pretext
whatever, have, from the commencement
of our government, been held equally
criminal on the part of those engaged in
them, and as much deserving of punishment
as would be the disturbance of the public
peace by the perpetration of similar
acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these
invaluable principles of international law
—principles, the strict observance of
which is so indispensable to the preserva-
tion of social order in the world—been
more earnestly cherished or scarcely re-
spected, than by those great and good men
who first declared, and finally established
the independence of our own country.—

They promulgated and maintained them at
an early and critical period of our history;
they were subsequently embodied in legis-
lative enactments of a highly penal char-
acter, the faithful enforcement of which has
hitherto been, and will, I trust always
continue to be regarded as a duty insepar-
able associated with the maintenance of
our national honor. That the people of
the United States should feel an interest in
the spread of political institutions as
they regard their own to be, is natural;
nor can a sincere solicitude for the success
all those who are at any time, in good faith
struggling for their acquisition, be imput-
ed to our citizens as a crime. With the
entire freedom of opinion, and an undis-
tinguished expression thereof, on their part, the
Government has neither the right nor, I
trust, the disposition to interfere. But
whether the interest or the honor of the
U. States require, that they should be par-
ty to any such struggle, and by inevitable
consequence, to the war which is waged in
its support, is a question which, by our
constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone
to decide.

I regret to state that the blockade of the
principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico,
which in consequence of differ-
ences between that Republic and France,
was instituted in May last, still continues,
enforced by a competent French naval
force and is necessarily embarrassing to
our own trade in the gulf, in common with
that of other nations. Every disposition,
however, is believed to exist on the part of
the French government to render this mea-
sure as little onerous as practicable to the
interests of the citizens of the U. States,
and to those of neutral commerce; and it
is to be hoped that an early settlement of
the difficulties between France and Mexico
will soon re-establish the harmonious rela-
tions formerly subsisting between them,
and again open the ports of that republic
to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for marking that part of
the boundary between the U. States and the
republic of Texas, which extends from the
mouth of the Sabine to Red River, was
concluded and signed at this city on the
25th of April last. It has since been ratified
by both governments; and seasonable
measures will be taken to carry it into effect
on the part of the U. States.

The application of that republic for ad-
mission into the Union, made in August
1837, and which was declined for reasons
already made known to you, has been for-
mally withdrawn, as will appear from the
accompanying copy of the note of the
Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which
was presented to the Secretary of State on
the occasion of the exchange of the ratification
of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas,
a commercial treaty concluded with the
King of Greece, and of a similar treaty
with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the
ratifications of which have been recently
exchanged, accompany this message for
the information of Congress, and for such
legislative enactments as may be found
necessary or expedient in relation to either
of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of
gradually increasing and widely extended
commerce; to guard the rights of the Ameri-
can citizens, whose business or pleasure,
or other motives, may tempt them to
distant climes, and at the same time to
cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect
and good will which experience has
proved so beneficial to international inter-
course, the government of the United
States has deemed it expedient, from time
to time, to establish diplomatic connexions
with the different foreign states the appoint-
ment of representatives to reside within their
respective territories. I am gratified to say
to you, that since the close of your last session,
these negotiations have been opened under
the happiest auspices with Austria and the two Sicilies; that new nominations
have been made in the respective missions
to Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden,
and Norway, in this country; and that a
Minister Extraordinary, has been received,
accredited to this government from the
Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the
government, and of their condition for the
past year, will be made to you by the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury
on the 1st of January next, is estimated at
\$2,665,342. The receipts of the year,
from customs and lands, will probably amount
to \$20,615,508. These usual sources
of revenue have been increased by an
issue of Treasury notes; of which less
than eight millions of dollars, including
interest and principal, will be outstanding
at the end of the year, and by the sale of one
of the bonds of the Bank of the United
States, for \$2,251,571. The aggregate of
means from these and other sources, with
the balance on hand on the 1st January
last, has been applied to the payment of
appropriations of Congress. The whole
expenditure for the year, on their account,
including the redemption of more than

one million of Treasury notes, consti-
tutes an aggregate of about forty millions
of dollars, and will leave in the Treasury the
balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treas-

ury notes are to be paid during the coming
year, in addition to the ordinary appropriations
for the support of Government. For
both those purposes, the resources of the

Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient, if
the charges upon it are not increased beyond
the annual estimates. No excess, howev-
er, is likely to exist; nor can the post-

poned instalment of the surplus revenue be
deposited with the States, nor any consider-
able appropriations beyond the estimates to
be made without casting a deficiency in the

Treasury. The great caution, advisable at
all times, of limiting appropriations to the
public service, is rendered necessary at
present by the prospective and rapid reduc-
tion of the tariff; while the vigilant jealousy

evidently excited among the people by

the occurrences of the last few years, as-
sures us that they expect from their rep-
resentatives, and will sustain them in the

exercise of the most rigid economy.—
Much can be effected by postponing appro-

priations not immediately required for the
ordinary public service, or for any pressing
emergency, and much by reducing the ex-
penditure where the entire and immediate
accomplishment of the objects in view is

not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and
extreme embarrassments produced by ex-
cessive issues of bank paper, aggravated by
the unforeseen withdrawal of much foreign
capital, and the inevitable derangement
arising from the distribution of the surplus

revenue among the States as required by
Congress; and consider the heavy expen-
ses incurred by the removal of Indian
tribes; by the military operations in Flor-
ida; and on account of the unusually large
appropriations made at the last two annual

sessions of Congress for other objects;

we have striking evidence in the present

financial state of our finances, of the abundant
resources of the country to fulfil all its obli-
gations. Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the

community, deeply affected as it has been,
is reviving with additional vigor, chastened

by the lessons of the past, and animated

by the hopes of the future. By the curtail-
ment of paper issues; by the curbing the

sanguine and adventurous spirit of specula-
tion; and by the honorable application of

all available means to the fulfilment of ob-
ligations, confidence has been restored

both at home and abroad, and ease and fa-
cility secured to all the operations of

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is reviving with additional vigor, chastened

by the lessons of the past, and animated

by the hopes of the future. By the curtail-
ment of paper issues; by the curbing the

ty of adopting such a plan, and upon the measure necessary to its effectual execution.

When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made a depository of the public moneys, a right was granted to Congress to inspect, to act as it pleased by a committee of that body, the books and proceedings of the bank. In one of the States whose banks or institutions are supposed to rank amongst the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of the banking system is attributed to this watchful supervision. The same course has also, in view of its beneficial operation, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to the financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers intrusted with the custody of the public moneys.

The frequent performance of this duty might be made obligatory on the committee in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office, unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for; and report, also, to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examinations and proceedings. It does not appear to me that, with a subjection of this call of public officers to the general supervision of the Executive, to examine by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecute and punish as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the public moneys, under the system proposed, might not be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishment of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject.

To these I ask your early attention. That it should give rise to great diversity of opinion, cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and custody of the public moneys had been for so many years connected with, and made subsidiary to, the advancement of private interest, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution, could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion eliciting the sentiments of the people, and aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, was well relied upon for a satisfactory settlement of the question. Already has this anticipation on: import: at least, the impropriety of diverting public money to private purposes—been fully realized.—There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents. The connection which formerly existed between the Government and banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade and the general derangement of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed.—The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the state, furnished the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced infamy from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same wide-spread influence impeded also the resources of the Government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfilment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not sufficiently too strong to be resisted. The influence, in the direction of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously effected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress, as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys.

If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn, the fair course of legislation to minister ends, rather than the objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the present session.

I will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositaries of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions; or to repeat, in the form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure

the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or administration. Like other State establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the Government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen; the conferring of mutual benefits. When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the service of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those that will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of "private citizens." It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make Government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than justice to the banks to say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and be consistent in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to drive it all the protection and benefits which it bestows upon other State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the States themselves. In this their position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people, and the Government, which they can only lose when leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the Government to their own purpose.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the government in that respect. The recommendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to a gradation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. If living found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and though we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet, as these monopolies really injure to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially intrusted to, or necessarily affected by the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the U. S. has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defence of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gun-powder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Allegheny mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the

country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rash on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against an assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new home west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effect. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida, the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Potowatamies, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long-established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it though several successive Administrations. That its mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man is incompatible with the happiness or safety of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have long since demonstrated its impracticability. The better fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of power between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided, the guarantee to them by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissension and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of this particular administration only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has it true, from time to time given rise to conflicts of opposition and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian tribe, accustomed to reflection and enlightened experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That occurred in the early settlement of this country, as well as in all others, where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this Government, since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unmitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation like Jiangtang should be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so justly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for the further details. To the Cherokees whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guarantee of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,524,135 acres of land, on the west side of the Mississippi eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they left are exchange for only 9,451 acres of land on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated of them five millions six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and one million and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities, of the same extent, in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miamies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sac and Foxes, and the Winnebagos, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses,

bore very heavily upon the Treasury.—They leave, however, but a small quantity of unbroken Indian lands within the States and Territories, and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations, for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I find difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians, the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title of 116,349,053 acres, acquired since the 4th of March, 1820, the United States have paid \$72,569,056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments, and implements. When the heavy expense incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unusable, are considered, and his price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of gratification to learn that notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and undeviating policy of the Government in this, most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have for the most part, abandoned the hunting state, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region, maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a compensation for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feeling towards the United States; and it is to be hoped that acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, gradually subdue their warlike propensities and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the war like tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest efforts will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives for self-improvement.

Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defenses recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous war like tribes that surround them and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles is at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people, the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that in part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light houses along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government in alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, and have, in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this statutory rule, because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and, in defiance of their frequent and sudden engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of civil example in our intercourse with other tribes.

The Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and, in defiance of their frequent and sudden engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of civil example in our intercourse with other tribes.

Court, that neither that tribunal nor the Circuit Courts of the United States held within the respective territories possess the power in question, but it is now held that this power, due to both of these Courts, and to the latter by Congress, has been taken away, and vested in the Circuit Court of this District. No such direct grant of power to the Circuit Court of this District is claimed, but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from several sections of the law establishing the Court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be retained in that part of the District ceded by that State; and by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

England, the Court of King's Bench—because the Sovereign, who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in exercising the functions of the law, and in commanding the forces of the realm; not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and others, commanding them in the name of the King, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, an otherwise specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that as the Supreme Court of the U. States is by its constitution rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District cannot have the right to issue the writ of mandamus in its轄境, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law.

Another ground relied upon to sustain the power in question, is that it was included, by implication, in the power it granted to the circuit courts of the U. States, by the act "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801; and that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 27th day of February, 1801, contains words as were also contained in the circuit court of the United States, in the judges of the said court; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the month of April, did not vest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with powers over the subject in which it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of Feb. 13th, 1801.

Adjusting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent and extraordinary powers of the court of King's Bench, in England, either of the act of Congress, by necessary implication, authorizing the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. That the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are in respect to the performance of their official duties, in the States to one rule, and vice versa in the District of Columbia to another, and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial contest, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of such a power in the judiciary in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice, ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1838.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD.

1839,

By S. D. McVILLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecliptic, &c., and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Solstices of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and when in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epoch, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c.

The contents will give the great advantage over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor:

Ords, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we

GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON, KY.
THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1838.

Gov. Clark's Message given in our last paper.

President Van Buren's Message was issued in an extra Gazette, on Monday last, and is inserted, for preservation, in our paper to-day.

We are not, like some of our contemporaries, disposed to condemn either. Mr. Van Buren's Message appears to us to embrace every topic proper to be contained in such a state paper. That the views of the President relative to the keeping and disbursing the public money should not be satisfactory to the bank party, was to have been expected; but we think his message has been fully approved by the Democratic party—at least such is our opinion.

Having got through the publication of these and documents, we shall have more room or variety.

The eternal disturber of the proceedings in Congress, John Q. Adams, although it is known to the whole country, that the proposition of Texas to become a part of the United States, had been formally withdrawn, moved on the second day of the session, that all petitions on the subject, heretofore presented, be referred to a select committee—which was ordered to be laid on the table—ays 136, nays 61.

Mr. Adams also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to London, relative to the insulting speech of Daniel O'Connell. After some little discussion, the whole was laid on the table, by a vote of 140 ayes, 57 nays.

There can be but little doubt, that the abolition principles of Mr. Adams will induce him to sustain O'Connell in any insults he may offer to the United States.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, gave notice that he should, on the 5th, ask leave to introduce a bill for reducing and graduating the price of public Land.

In the Kentucky Legislature, the number of petitions for divorces is unusually large. In each house, resolutions were passed, instructing the Committee on religion, to which those petitions were referred, to report against every case which could be relieved by the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Rodes of Fayette obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow Banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati Rail-road Company.

Mr. Reeves of Tindal, presented petitions for a Southern Bank of Kentucky.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President, arrived in Lexington on Saturday last. He met a number of his friends at Col. Keiser's hotel, in the evening, and proceeded on next morning to the City of Washington.

Col. A. BRADING has been unanimously elected President of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail-road Bank.

ANDREW JACKSON.—It will be gratifying to the friends of this patriot, to be informed, that Mr. Hart, who was exhibited such fine specimens of his talents as a soldier in our city, and who is, at this time, a hero mummified in the United States, is on a visit to the Hermitage, for the purpose of taking a bust of the General, as large as life.

Mr. Hart was sent on by a respectable committee appointed by the subscribers for this work; and there is but little doubt the venerable patriot will yield to their solicitations, and set for the artist.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Mr. Bradford.—The first successful experiment of propelling boats on water by steam, was invented by Mr. EDWARD WEST, dead, in 1794, an ingenious mechanist, and one of the first settlers of Lexington. It is within the recollection of many citizens now living, that Mr. West, upwards of forty years ago, made a small boat, which he ran by steam in the Elk horn branch, at this place, to the delight of many persons, the machinery of which is still in a state of preservation. This we consider the first experiment of applying steam to boats in any country.

We also understand, that a survey was made upwards of forty years ago, from the Kentucky river, near Bishborough, with a view of making a canal through it, and intersecting the Northern Waters; of the utility and practicability of which, I have no doubt.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Kentucky Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1838.

DEAR SIR.—Congress was organized today, by the usual interchange of messages. A joint committee was appointed to wait on the President, who will seal in his message to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the House, a Clerk had to be elected to supply the place of W. S. Franklin, dead.—There were nine candidates started at first, of every complexion of parties. The Democratic principle of electing by *avæc*, was adopted, and very much to the surprise of many persons, HUGH A. GARLAND, Esq. of Va., was elected on the third trial, having received 106 votes, to 104 received by M. S. C. CRAVEN, Esq., a partner in mining speculations with the defunct Swartwout. Mr. Garland is a firm Democrat, and his election is regarded here as a triumph of民主黨 importance. At least three Whigs, or those who were Whigs last year, voted for him, from any personal considerations, but being Southern men, it is said they are now for the Administration. This is a good sign. The delegation from Wisconsin was not allowed to take his seat, upon the evidence of a certificate from the governor, that it was contested by Gen. Jones. If this shall be a governing principle for next winter, it may be regarded as a very important decision on the part of the House. It will put the New Jersey members, and the Illinois member, who have received certificates thro' friend and family, upon an equal footing with those who will most assuredly contest their seats—and may determine the political complexion of the next Congress by preventing them from voting for themselves.

From the Louisville Journal of the 5th inst.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

On the 25th ult., at 11 o'clock, the steamer Gen. Brown, burst her boilers at Helena. We have seen a gentleman who was on board at the time, and also several letters, giving an account of the accident, and from these sources we derive the following particulars:

Twenty-three persons are reported to have been lost, and there were probably 30. The loss in the crew is as follows—Samuel Clark, captain; Underwood, pilot; Eli Johns, 2d clerk; Paul Blanchard, mate; Joe Hugg, carpenter; Patrick Dunn, back-keeper; Wilson, 1st engineer. The other pilot and engineer were injured but not dangerously. Five of the firemen were killed. From eight to ten cabin passengers were destroyed. We have only learned the names of the following—Horace Frenchman, formerly of Lexington; R. W. Johnson, formerly bar keeper at the Louisville Hotel; and Dr. Price of Vicksburg.

According to a letter of Mr. O'Connell, 1st clerk, the boat had landed at Helena about 10 minutes, and was in the act of drawing in her planks when the explosion occurred. Part of the hurricane deck, the boiler deck, social hall, clerk's office, books and money chest were all swept away. Most of the books and money were afterwards found. One of the boilers was thrown on the shore, and the others were burst into pieces. The hull of the boat was much injured, and a good many barrels of flour and whiskey in the hold destroyed.

Gen. Brown—We find in the New Orleans Picayune, the following list of the crew and passengers of the steam boat Gen. Brown, together with those killed and wounded:

S. Clark, Captain of the boat, dead.
Basil Bontier, 1st mate, dead.
Hamilton McCrea, pilot, legs and arms broken.

Mr. Wilson, head engineer, dead.
Elijah Estion, 2d engineer, life despaired of.
Ed. Johns, 3d engineer, life despaired of.
Robert Mc Connell, 1st clerk, injured.
D. L. Davies, for Natchez, dead.
Eliza Stoley, for Port Hudson, dead.
W. A. Miller, for Natchez, dead.
Dr. Price, for Vicksburg, dead.
H. F. Blanchard, for Vicksburg, dead.
D. P. Atherton, for Vicksburg, dead.
Edward Bushard, for New Orleans, dead.
James Bell, for Natchez, dead.
Robert Johnson, for New Orleans, dead.
R. Grathwaite, for Columbus, missing.
J. N. Utter, for Vicksburg, dead.
J. L. Long, for Natchez, legs and arms broken.

Thomas Tewes, a passenger, missing.

John Conley, of Arkansas, dead.

Barney Gaffney, deck passenger, not heard from.

Silas Drury, of this neighborhood, dead.

John S. Warner, of Pennsylvania, badly scalded.

Nobody was hurt in the ladies' cabin, with the exception of Mr. George, of Vicksburg, who was slightly injured. His family, who were along, escaped. Among the passengers in the ladies' cabin, we notice the names of Mrs. M. Wilson and servant, and Mrs. E. Wilson of Montgomery. Mr. King and family, bound for Natchez.

The following blacks were employed on board and were all more or less hurt, some of them severely—Ben Handy, David Applegate, Jeremiah McCassel, George Hughes, Henry McFinn.

Thirty-third District vacant, by the resignation of Maj. A. K. Woodley.

ROLL,
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLA-
TURE OF KY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1838.

HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE, Lt. Gov and Speaker
of the Senate.

SENATORS.

Ballinger, Frank	of Knox
Barlow John S	of Monroe
Beatty, Adam	of Mason
Brashaw Wm.	of Adair
Burnett Isaac	of Trigg
Clarke Wm	of Jessamine
Davidson, Michael	of Lincoln
Doucey Wm.	of Campbell
Dixon, Archibald	of Henkleton
Ford Richard S	of Warren
Guthrie James	of Louisville City
Houston Samuel	of Clark
Mark E	of Spencer
Thomas Thomas	of Hickman
Jasper Achilles	of Polk
Jesus Samuel B	of Todd
Johnston Geo W	of Shelby
May Samuel	of Floyd
Muginn Daniel	of Fleming
Morgan John S	of Nicholas
Murrell James	of Barren
Nuttall Elijah F	of Henry
Pitt James G	of Crittenden
Pratt John	of Scott
Rice James M	of Lawrence
Roberts George	of Hardin
Schoeling, Joes	of Marion
Toulmon, John A	of Mercer
Walker Charles J	of Madison
Walker James V	of Logan
Wallace John	of Boone
Watkins Asael	of Breckinridge
Weller James C	of Caldwell
Willis Wm T	of Green
Wingate, Cyrus	of Owen
Young, Aquilla	of Montgomery
Young Stanley	of Nelson

DIED—Near this city, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., JOSEPH FOREMAN, aged 42 years.

On the 11th inst., GEO. SHOEMAKER, aged 33 years.

In this city, on the 6th inst., MRS. SARAH ANN MCKEEAN, wife of Mr. JOHN MCKEEAN, and daughter of Mr. STUCK TAYLOR of this county.

On the 7th inst., at his residence in this country, CAPT. WALTER CARA, aged 86 years.

In this county, MR. HORATIO NELSON GRAVES, aged about 21 years, son of Wm. W. Graves.

MR. JOHN W. HUNT, Su.—Owing to the inefficient police of our city for the past two or three years, and the evident necessity of a change, many of the voters of the city, in looking round for a candidate for the office of Mayor who will (most likely) restore the affairs of the city to good order, have concluded to ask of you to permit your name to be used as a candidate at the approaching election—and hope that you will permit your name to be thus used.

MANY VOTERS,
CITY ELECTION.

The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the first Saturday in January.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
JACOB ASHTON,
CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

MARRIED)—By DR. B. F. HALL, on the 10th inst., Mr. WILLARD F. TAFT, of this city, to Miss VERLINDA A. GRIMES, of Bourbon county.

By the same, on the 11th inst., Mr. DESSO DOWDOW to Miss JOANNA MILLER, daughter of Mr. Isaac R. Miller, all of this city.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1838—50¢

BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's garments, all of which he will sell as low as Cash, or any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1838—27¢

—Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attend-

ed to in any part of the City or County.

AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscribers having associated them-
selves under the firm of
CAVINS & BRADFORD,
For the purpose of transacting the AUCTION
and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City,
have leave to inform their friends and the public
generally, that they have opened in Main-
street, near opposite the General Opposition
Stage Office, where they are prepared to
attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furni-
ture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1838—27¢

—Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attend-

ed to in any part of the City or County.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recommended the
Mercurial Business in this City, in the
Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. L. Winter
and lately by T. N. Gaines, No. 27, Main-
street, one door above Higgins's Corner, respec-
tively informs his friends and trading public,
that he is receiving and opening a large, fas-
hionable and General Assortment of

FALL & WINTER MERCHANTANDISE,

Consisting in part of the following, viz—

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS.

In the above stock will be found a handsome
assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest-
ings of new style; French Prints, Muslin Capes
and Collars, Muslin Delains, Embroidered Thigh-
Cloths, Claret, figure and plain; French Merinos,
Satin, Satins, French Chintz, Large Rich
Broche, Double Cloth, and Worsted Shawls, and
Worsted Handkerchiefs; for winter wear, with
a great variety of seasonable GOODS not enum-
erated, all of which have been bought with
care and attention in the Eastern markets,
upon such terms as will enable me to offer them
at a very low rate for cash, or on credit, on
time. Persons visiting this market will please
give me a call, as it is my intention to keep
good and desirable articles, and to offer them
as low as any house in the West. Call and
look at my house.

JEANS, LINSEYS, SOCKS, TOWND FLAX LINEN
FEATHERS, LARD, and Bacon, taken at the
market prices for Goods.

J. G. MORRISON.

Lexington, October 1838—42-2m

NEW GOODS.

O'REAR & BERKLEY,

No. 37, Main-Street,

ARE now receiving and opening an exten-

sive and well selected assortment of

British, French, India and American
MERCHANTIZE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in
the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the vari-
ety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
viz—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CASSINETS;

French, British and American Prints;

Brown and Bleached Cotton;

Flannels and Blankets;

Muslin De Laines, in great variety;

Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets;

Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS,

for Gentlemen;

Scotch, Ingain, and Kidderminster CAR-

PETS; also, Stain, Passage Carpets;

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and
GROCERIES.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—45-2m

DISSOLUTION.

THIS Partnership heretofore existing between F. M'LEAR AND H. O'CONNELL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th of October last. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. Any account due by the firm will be paid on sight. As Mr. O'Connell is preparing to leave the city, it is all important that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. The receipt of either will be good, as to the debts due them.

F. M'LEAR,
H. O'CONNELL,
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.

F. M'LEAR,

WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN-ST. AND BROADWAY. He is determined to keep an extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES;

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, AND LIQUORS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. He solicits a continuance of the favors of his old customers, and the public generally.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.—43-1m

GREEN HILL Boarding School.

THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year, (1839.)

The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education.— Much care and exertion are used to inculcate Opinions, Feelings, and Manners, founded in Magnanimity, Right Reason and Christian Holiness; it being quite an important object to educate the Moral as well as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's day; and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be \$50, if paid in advance—if not paid in advance \$75 will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano-Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Stationery, will be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per session. Books and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness. Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School, HUGO B. TODD, Principal.

Nov. 29, 1838.—47-2m

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

ON TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1839, will be sold to the highest bidder, the FARM of Horatio Johnson, deceased, containing 170 ACRES first rate LAND, lying in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike. A good Mill Dwelling House, large and extensive Stone Mill House, and other necessary buildings; about 100 acres of cleared Land; the remainder finely timbered and well set in grass. Terms of sale accommodating, and made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Possession given on the first day of January. Any person wishing to see the premises, or to Joseph Downing on the premises, or to the subscriber near them.

A. H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Executor of Horatio Johnson.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WE shall offer FOR SALE on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, on the premises, the Farm, Negroes, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, Furniture, &c. &c.

Now owned by us, situated about four miles from Lexington, between the Versailles and Parker's Mill Roads.

THIS FARM CONTAINS 342 ACRES of first rate Land, well watered by four never failing springs; 150 acres under cultivation; 50 acres of which is first rate Hemp land; the balance well timbered. There is on it a first rate Dwelling House, with ample accommodations for a large family, out houses, &c. all in good repair. Also—a large Brick Hemp Ware House, Loom House for 12 Looms; and a Rope Walk, with a large Dwelling House, Kitchen, Brick Negg House, and two Smoke Houses attached to the Factory.

THIS NEGROES NUMBER 25—25 of whom are likely young men; 10 are boys from 8 to 15 years old; 5 are women, with 8 children. The men and boys are composed of farm hands, weavers, hecklers and spinners.

THE STOCK consists of a large number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of good breed, and 29 of Oxen. 50 hogs are fattened and ready for market. Among the horses are several fine Brood Mares of good blood, and a pair of carriage Horses.

THE CROP consists of 500 Acres of first rate HEMP spread down; about 200 barrels of CORN, HAY, RYE and OATS in the stack and other articles.

THIS FARMING UTENSILS are principally new and in good order, and of every description used on a farm. There are 2 wagons, 20 carts, 8 sets of harness, &c. &c.

THIS HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE is principally new and valuable, consisting of a Sideboard, Secretary, Table, Chairs, Bedding, &c. &c.

Also—a handsome BAROUCHE and HARNESS, nearly new.

Also—a large Lot of Plants and Scantlings.

THE SALE will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and be continued from day to day until all the articles are sold.

TERMS OF SALE—For the Land, one third Cash in hand, and the balance in one and two years, with interest. Possession given immediately.

THE Negroes will be sold on six months credit. For the other articles: for all sums of \$20 and under, cash in hand; or \$30 credit of six months will be given. Negotiable notes with approved security will be required. No preference can be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
JOHN NEET.

J. DELPH, Auctioneer,

November 15, 1838.—46-1d

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative! DANIEL BRADFORD,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the n-fested, that he has at length received a n-consent of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street, Nov. 29.

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Baltimore, just received by E. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Nov. 10, 1838. No. 10, Main-street, Lex-

Cabinet Ware-room.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, At his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

At Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838.—35-1

N. B.—I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRASSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and models, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none of the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1838. 48-1f

Horace E. Dimick's



CABINET WORKROOM, No. 15, Hunts Row,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the

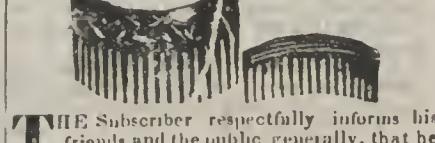
Corner of Mill and Short streets, oppoite the Post Office;

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired

J. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1f

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has created a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockroe, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line.

—All baggage at the owners risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous to the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

J. MC CONATHY, Agent.

LEX., May 17, 1838.—20-1f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL; with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

—FARE—Four Dollars.

GRIFIN & McCARAN, Prop's.

Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838.—43-1f

Commonwealth.

September 20, 1838.

THIS undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MANNION.

At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside.

The Stock is worth between 3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payment easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838.—38-1f

Marble Factory,

18th Upper Street, Corner of Short-St.

MARBLE FACTORY, 18th Upper Street, Corner of Short-St.

And now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the manufacture of

Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of

Plates, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those

wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that

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S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838.—38-1f

COUGH MIXTURE.

THIS unexampled demand

during the winter for

Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture,

warrants the proprietors in recomending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs.

Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents)